THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1146.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LOTS advertised for sale at Amherst courthouse on the 19th of this month, have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from being exposed to public sale on that day: this, therefore, is to notify all those who wish to purchase, that they will be certainly offered for sale on the 17th day of October ensuing, being Amherst court day. The Taverns are still for rent, by

Sam. J. Cabell.

September 22, 1803. ep3w.

JOHN PUMFREY,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Has just received a large SUPPLY from London, consisting of

PAPER: IMPERIAL, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap; Drawing Paper. Music ditto. Letter Papers, of all kinds, gilt, black and plain. Visiting and complimentary Cards. Quills of the first and inferior qualities. Ready made Pens. An elegant assortment of glass & wedgewood Inkstands—fountain and common. Walkden's Patent and Japan Ink. India Ink and Ink-powder. Black Lead and Camel Hair Pencils. Shining Sand, Pounce, and Boxes. Sealing Wax & Wafers. Indian Rubbers. Slates, Pencils & Sponges. Sand Paper, for Cabinet Makers.

And such other articles as make up a complete assortment of Stationary.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its various branches, carried on as usual, and Orders from the country executed with expedition and fidelity.

He has now on hand a large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, such as are generally used by Merchants, County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. manufactured of the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner.

Richmond, September 22, 1803. 4w.

Pittsylvania, 10th August, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON Cascade Creek, about two miles above the confluence thereof, will commence, on the 12th of September next, a

Latin Grammar School,

under the direction of Mr. *John W. Caldwell*, a gentleman of much respectability, who has been greatly applauded for his former attention paid to his pupils. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages to perfection; also, English he will teach in its various branches. The terms of tuition are, 16 Dollars for Latin scholars, and half price for English. Any gentleman wishing to have his son or sons taught by said Mr. Caldwell, may have them boarded at either of the subscribers' houses, both which are very contiguous to the Academy. The price of boarding will be 40 Dollars per annum.

Permenas Williams.
David Rice.

N. B. Any number of Boarders will be taken. cp3w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, in Fredericksburg, opposite Mr. Herndon's Tavern, on Monday the 10th October next, (the day on which the "Sterling Stakes" are to be run for) the imported, elegant, thorough-bred, and renowned RUNNING-HORSE

MUFTI,

whose pedigree, performances, and excellence a sure and fine foal-getter, is not to be excelled, equalled, by any Horse in America.

The terms of sale will be one half Cash, and the other half payable in twelve months, the purchaser giving Bond therefor, with approved security.

MUFTI's Pedigree, Performances, &c. will be exhibited on the day of sale.

JOHN TAYLOE,
(For self & Co.)

Mount Airy, 22d Sept. 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at T. NICOLSON's *Printing Office,*

The Good Old Virginia

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1804,

Containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Sept. 28th, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for two BONDS of mine given to Dennis Murphey, as I have a deed of trust on the land they point to. He has a plat of the land drawn by George Mashe. It is probable he may attempt to sell the land, and pass my bonds to secure the right, which cannot be had until I get satisfaction for a Bond of his for one thousand pounds, which I have in my possession.

John Thomas, sen.

Louisa county, Virginia, August 12, 1803. 3tp.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the Commissioners and Assignees of his estate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31st day of October next, at 12 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; where those creditors who have not proved their debts must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS,
WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler on account of his securityship for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale at public auction for ready money, on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, at Hanover courthouse, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

whereon the said courthouse stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing by estimation about 530 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler the following sums of money, viz.—130l. with interest thereon from the 7th of July 1801; 10l. 13s. 4d. with interest from Hanover August court last; 18 dollars and 3 cents, with interest and costs, together with any further sum that may appear to be due the said Benjamin Toler as security aforesaid, with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, Sept. 30, 1803. tds.

THE TRUSTEES OF

NEW-LONDON ACADEMY,

INFORM the public that a certain Mr. Monteith, a native of Pennsylvania, will superintend the Academy the ensuing year, to commence the 10th of November next. He was engaged by Doctor Jennings in a late tour northward: and the Doctor ventures to say for him, that he comes forward a graduator of Jefferson College with the title and degree of A. B.—that his moral reputation is without exception—that, as a scholar, he has three times successively obtained the honorary premiums of the institution. And from having spent an evening with him, and collected the opinions of his associates, he ventures to conclude that Mr. Monteith is a man of polite address and religious firmness.

They have furthermore engaged a very prudent old gentleman to act as steward, who with his lady are admirably well calculated to fill that office. They are very decent house-keepers and have no children.—The students however, will not be compelled to board with them, but such as may prefer it, will be permitted to lodge in the neighbourhood.

James Callaway, *Pres't.*

Sept. 6th, 1803.

PARIS, July 23.—Aug. 5.

Generals Masiena, Lefebvre, Serrurier and Augereau are designed to command the expedition against England.

The English who had made great purchases of wool in Saxony, being now unable to ship it, in consequence of the loss of Hanover, have been obliged to abandon it, together with the advances they had made upon it.

In consequence of orders from Government the English who had the town of Rouen assigned them as a prison, have been just conducted to Dourlens six leagues from Amiens.

The council general of the department of the Po, in an extraordinary assembly have determined to present Government with a quantity of raw silk, worth 300,000 francs; intreating the government to suffer this flax to be manufactured, if possible, in the department, by means of the necessary instructions and patterns, which it is hoped will be forwarded to the Prefect. The Counsel General requests that one of the Frigates of the Republic, may bear the name of the department of the Po.

A Swimming School has been established at Neuilly, where the foot Grenadiers of the Consular Guard learn that art. This morning, in presence of citizen Hulin, their Colonel, at the word of command to charge they swam across the Seine in full uniform, with even their hats on.

The King of Spain having received information that the former Bishops of Rochelle, Blois and Arles, had issued briefs to their ancient dioceses, thought proper to cause the said briefs to be examined by a commission of Theologians, who having pronounced them seditious and contrary to the principles of the Holy See, his Catholic Majesty has ordered their authors to be sent to different convents, where their conduct are to be narrowly watched over.

The Emperor of Germany, having received a similar report from a commission of Theologians at Vienna, concerning a brief issued by the ancient bishop of Laon, has ordered him to be sent to Transylvania, and proper care to be taken of his future conduct.

Letters from the Hague of the 2d Thermidor, announce the very important intelligence, that the Batavian Government had just set apart funds, for immediately constructing and fitting out 100 gun boats, each to carry three great guns: 250 flat bottomed boats are likewise to be immediately got ready in the different ports of the Batavian Republic, where activity is now become the order of the day.

Lord J. Campbell and Mr. Robinson have been arrested at Bades, Switzerland, it is said however that the first has since made his escape.

Letters from Berlin of the 28th of last month, announce, that Count Haugwitz has been disgraced, or that he has been dismissed from the ministry. This minister is well known for his anti-anglican principles. It is said that the disgrace was occasioned by having concealed from the King, some dispatches he had received from England, in which his majesty was invited to take possession of Hanover before the arrival of the French, and to indemnify himself, by receiving the revenue of the country, which should be at his disposal. [MORN. POST.

This pretended letter to the Editor, he no doubt inserts by order of his employer Lord Pelham. It may be considered as an answer to the liberal proposition made by his majesty the King of Prussia, accepted by the Chief Consul, and in consequence presented to the British Cabinet by the Prussian Minister.

His Prussian majesty offered to the king of England to guaranty Hanover, informing him that France annexed no other condition to the guarantee than that his Britannic majesty should engage to respect the Prussian flag, and should only visit the vessels of that nation, in order to see whether the flag was assumed or not.

The king of England, by a natural consequence of that spirit of infatuation, which has seized on the Cabinet of London, replied to the king of Prussia, that he never would consent to depart from the principles of neutrality established by the English Legislature. In consequence of this reply, his majesty the king of Prussia perceived that he could not or ought not to interfere in the affairs of Hanover.

Such, doubtless, is the letter said to have been communicated by Mr. d'Hangwitz to the king of Prussia.

The members of that Government had signed the treaty of Amiens to be ministers; they declared the war to retain the ministry; they make use of the signature of their king as they would of a claw; this is all the use they can make of an unfortunate prince subject to cruel infirmities; we cannot, indeed, help pitying him, but we have also to deplore the influence of such an order of things upon the fate of Europe.

George the third such as he was twenty years ago, would never have violated his signature. We conceive a sufficient idea of the elevation and sentiments of the heir of the throne of England, to think that his policy might have been more or less exorbitant, and might have induced him to continue the war more or less long, before he signed a treaty of peace; but never would have broken any of his engagements, or degraded his dignity to such a degree, as to become the tool of a few subaltern intriguers. [MONITEUR.

The Governor has lately ordered all law suits to be suspended throughout the republic, the object of which is to enforce payment of debts contracted by French with English merchants. This suspension is to continue in force until peace.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Tours has requested government to deduct 2,400 fr. from his income of the year 12, in order to be employed in naval constructions.

We learn from Naples that Admiral Nelson, arrived with his fleet before Malta, has already taken measures to cut off all communication between that island and Sicily, and to remain master of the two channels communicating with the Archipelago and the Adriatic.

Admiral Truguet is nominated Admiral of the fleet at Brest.

Admiral Bruix is appointed to the command of the Flotilla at Boulogne.

Vice-Admiral Mielly is created maratime Prefect of the second maratime aggrandizement.

The squadron from St. Domingo, commanded by general Bedout, is arrived at Corunna.

In the night of the 1st of this month, the English attempted to disembark at Breville, one league from Grandville, in order to carry off some oxen, but the Custom-house officers to the number of 20, marched against them, and, after a very lively fire of musquets, forced them to abandon their project.

OSTEND, 3d Thermidor.

Yesterday, 200 workmen began to dig a canal, intended to reach from Newport to the ramparts of this city. This very important work, which will insure to us a good supply of fresh water, is entirely due to the journey of the First Consul to our department.

LONDON, July 16.

Some thousands of American seamen, have already been pressed throughout the different ports of England. As these men speak the same language as we, they are taken without the least scruple, under pretext of their being British subjects: and if any of them even show papers (which, indeed very few of them are provided with) testifying that they are citizens of the United States, they are at best only laughed at and praised for their happy knack at forging. A sailor that was pressed last week at Wapping, presented to the lieutenant, at the rendezvous, a certificate of his being a native of New-York; "well," answered the lieutenant with a smile, "take good care of it, [illegible] it may be of use to you, when you are discharged after the war, for these men are as good hands as any in the British navy, and thus they are very useful among a number of Englishmen: the ropes-end makes good men of war's men of them all.

CORK, August 9.

At a general meeting of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the city of Waterford and its vicinity, convened by public notice, and held in the great chapel, the 29th of July, 1803,

EDWARD SHIEL, Esq. in the chair,

They prepared and adopted the following address:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

PHILIP EARL OF HARDWICKE,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL OF IRELAND.

THE ADDRESS

Of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the city of Waterford and vicinity.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Roman Catholics of Waterford and its vicinity; respectfully beg leave to approach your excellency with the expressions of our utmost abhorrence and detestation, of the atrocious proceedings which have lately taken place in the capital of this kingdom.

Impressed with the said sentiments of unalterable attachment which we have so often professed to our gracious sovereign, and to the constitutional authorities of the empire, we think it an imperious duty at the present moment to declare, that in every contest in which the principles of the constitution, of order and civilized society, are involved, we shall be ever found amongst the most zealous of his majesty's subjects as firmly opposing the daring spirit of insurrection and disorder, which if not subdued, would once more involve our country in all the horrors of anarchy and confusion.

We beg leave to assure your excellency, that it is our utmost ambition strongly to co-operate with our fellow-subjects of eve-

ry description in such measure as may be deemed necessary for the security of our country against any foe, either foreign or domestic. In the earnest hope that our countrymen of every persuasion will join in discouraging that unfortunate and disgraceful spirit of party which has so long disturbed the public peace, and which by exciting dissentions amongst the people has a manifest tendency to paralize our exertions, and prevent the combined energies of the country from being carried into effect, we ardently desire to unite with them, in the common cause. Resolved to rise or fall with the friends and supporters of his majesty's throne and government, we look forward with confidence to that point of unanimity, strength and national vigor, which must impress with terror that ambitious and ferocious enemy who has dared to insult us with threats of invasion.

We request your excellency will represent these our sentiments to our most gracious sovereign, and at the same time permit us to take this opportunity of expressing the high sense we entertain of the advantages and security enjoyed under your excellency's mild, firm, and impartial administration.

The Address was signed by several hundred Roman Catholics of the city of Waterford and its vicinity.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Captain Little, of the sloop Jane, from Martinique, informs that 2000 negroes are employed in putting Fort Bourbon, and the other fortifications on the island, in a state of defence against the English? and that a British vessel, in the Government service, laden with with flour, bound from Barbadoes to the leeward, had been captured by the Harmony privateer, and sent into Martinique.

To the polite attention of Capt. Wickham who arrived at this port yesterday, in the short passage of 30 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER is indebted for Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London papers to the 224 August inclusive.

By the Extracts which follow, our readers will perceive that no event of importance had occurred on the the theatre of European politics.

Mr. Munro, our Minister to the Court of Great-britain, was introduced to the King at the Levee on the 17th of August, and delivered his letters of credence.

We shall commence to-morrow a regular detail of events from the 12th. At present we are under the necessity of confining our extracts to the latest papers,

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LONDON, August 18.

A respectable mercantile house in the city has received information from Italy, that the French are raising an army of 80,000 men in that country, which is very generally understood in the best informed circles there to be intended for the re-conquest of Egypt.

AUGUST 19.

Dumourier is arrived in this country.—we suppose government have sufferred him to find an asylum here; Hamburgh and Altona not being very secure places of residence for him at present. Besides, the French may have hinted to the Magistrates of those Cities, a wish for his removal; but it has been reported that he is to have a principal [illegible] against some part of the enemy's coast. We do not believe that the rumour is well founded. In a contest so truly British as the present, we hope to be led on to battle by British Commanders alone. Would it not gall the pride of Englishmen to be told that they were forced to employ a Frenchman in a war undertaken against Frenchmen?—Britain single handed against France—Let us have British arms, British soldiers, British officers, every thing British, and nothing but British.

On the 27th of last month, a notice was stuck up at the Hamburgh Exchange, that in virtue of a declaration made by the English Minister, all the vessels which had been laden before the 9th would be permitted to sail for their respective destinations by the English squadron at the mouth of the Elbe.

Mr. Aslett has received notice from the Bank Solicitor that he will be tried at the next Old Bailey Sessions for embezzlement.

General Dumonceau, the French Commander at the Hague, has issued a Proclamation, in which he exhorts the Batavian troops to preserve the greatest amity with the French as, as they have one common object, and the conquest of England is equally the interest of France and Batavia.

August 22.

The accounts from Ireland yesterday and this morning are, we are sorry to say, of a less consolatory nature than they have been for some time past. Rumors of intended rising are circulated, and attempts continue to be made to assassinate the yeomenry centinels. Scarcely a night passes without some of them being fired at. Yet those cowardly assassins are the men who stile themselves the friends of freedom, the protectors of their country.

A part of the Cavan militia, in attempting to secure some rebels, on Monday last, in the town of Dubovne, were resisted by an assemblage of the town's people, and it became necessary for the troops to fire. Three were killed, and 17 of the rebels were taken and brought to Dublin.

The north of Ireland continues to be perfectly tranquil, and the sovereign of Belfast has published a proclamation for taking off some of the restrictions he had found it necessary to impose. He confirms the opinion we have invariably expressed, that the rebels are connected with French emissaries.

A captain of a vessel which arrived in Dublin a few days ago from a foreign port, has been arrested under a charge of aiding the designs of the foreign enemy.

An encampment of 15,000 men is to be formed near Limerick.

The commission for the trial of the rebels is to be opened on Wednesday.

Preparations are making for an expedition in the North Seas, in several of our ports. Gun boats are equipping at Sheerness, which are to assemble in the Downs, and it is said they will be commanded by Sir Home Popham, who will also have the superintendance of the embarkation of troops.—Lord Keit arrived on Friday off Margate in the Monarch, from whence he was to proceed to Yarmouth. There he will be joined by Admiral Montague and some ships of the line from the Downs.

Government has ordered lines of defence to be drawn on the eastern side of London. Platforms are immediately to be constructed by a very considerable number of artificers, capable of mounting 108 pieces of cannon of 24 pounders, and 136 of 12 pounders. The lines and platforms will, it is supposed, be completed in the course of one month.

Some of our cruisers on Tuesday looked into Dunkirk. The preparations in that port were confined to the equipment of a few privateers. The troops, it was said, had suddenly been withdrawn from the coast, and were, it was reported, concentrating in the neighbourhood of Paris.

It is very confidently reported that Generals Pichegru and Dumourier are to command different armies of French Royalists, who, supported by British troops, are to land on the coasts of Britanny, where there are thousands that will join them; while a large British army makes a distinct attack on another quarter. Report adds, that some of the Royal Family of France will be placed at the head of the French Expedition, and that the war will be carried on in a manner and on principles very different from the last.

The Court of Berlin has drawn a close cordon on her frontiers, in the neighbourhood of Hanover, and has completely cut off all intercourse with that unfortunate country. The French General complained that the measure militated against his troops, as numerous articles, of which they were in want, could only be drawn from thence; but the Prussian commander replied, that his orders were peremptory.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Marcoff, has made pressing representations to the French Government against the occupation of Naples, and, it is said, with success. General St. Cyr, the French Ambassador, on his arrival at Naples, promised that the tranquility of the kingdom should not be disturbed, provided that the Royal Family continued in their capital.

Letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. mention, that the French have expressed an intention to occupy the coasts of Greece, with a view to shut the British from the ports of the Adriatic. We have a squadron cruising off Ancona, competent to prevent the execution of the plan, should it be entertained.

The blockade of the Weser has occasioned more sensation in the Northern Ports of Germany than we could have expected. It has created great ferment at Berlin, and in Silesia, the linen weavers, who are thrown out of employment by it, are in a state of insurrection.

The latest private advices received at Vienna from Constantinople mention, that on the deposition of the Mufti, the Grand Vizier, was going to resign his office, but was prevailed upon by threats only to remain in administration. The Grand Vizier, when these accounts came away, had orders to march against the Banditti in Rymelia with a formidable force, of which 40,000 men were actually pushing forward to Adrianople, it is also said, that the Sanshack Bey had broken up from Constantinople with a standard to encourage the true Mussulmen to join the expedition against the robbers.

The East Indian Company have made a patriotic offer, which has been accepted by Government. They are to furnish six ships, completely manned, for the service of the state.

A camp of 15,000 men will, it is said, be formed towards the end of this month, about five leagues from Brussels, on the road to Namur.

We learn, from Brest that the Minister of Marine has sent orders to Messrs. Lapon, Moras, Solminhac, Valleir, Rosamel, Lostance, Desbauteurs, Peneres, Clavin, and Saint Crique, Officers of Marine, to set out for Boloigne,

Private letters from Paris, communicate some particulars, which if true, are important, viz. that it is the design of Bonaparte not only to invade Great-Britain and Ireland, but to attack Malta and Gibraltar at the same time—and that a force of 120,000 men is now assembled at Languedoc, Provence and Italy, for carrying these schemes into effect. Near Toulon and Marseilles are 20,000 men, of whom, 1300 are horses artillery, equipped for a foreign expedition.—Bonaparte in his next tour, it is added, is to visit St. Maloes and Bordeaux, as well as Brest.

At the first audience given to the ambassadors after Bonaparte's return to Ferretta, Bailli presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the order of Malta.

The report of a triple alliance of the northern powers with France, which we stated early last week, upon the credit of mercantile letters, is again repeated in an article from Frankfort; but without any corresponding circumstance to support it.

It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, in the negociations which are now pursued with activity between these two sovereigns, treat without the intervention of their respective Ministers, and even write their own dispatches.

The number of English confined in Holland is said to amount to 1600 persons. Among them are persons who have been settled near 50 years in Holland, particularly at Flushing. The French General has declared to those victims of Consular fury, that he will take their wives, children and property under his own protection. Those who have seen, felt, or heard what French protection means, will easily construe the meaning of this polite assurance.

A letter from Dublin, of August 1, says, "On Saturday last, a printer and bookseller of this city, and who had printed, for ARTHUR O'CONNER, the famous newspaper called *The Press*, was arrested and committed to Kilmainham jail; it is said he is charged with having printed the rebellious proclamation.

From Hanover we learn, under date of the 2d instant, that the French intend to overwhelm that country with 8000 men more of their Army of Reserve. The troops who arrived there were generally ragged, and only sent to be equipped and fed at the expence of the States. Two columns of French troops, it is stated, are to pass through Munster, in Westphalia, to occupy the district of Gottingen.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT 12.

3 per cent. consols, 53 7-8—Do. for acc.———
3 per cent. reduced, 54 5-8—Omnium 7 1-4 dis.

Comparison between the ladies of Paris and those of Amsterdam.

A woman of fortune in France rarely minds any thing but her toilet and her amusements. In Holland the greater the fortune of any family, so much the more is the mistress distinguished as sedentary, vigilant, attentive, that nothing may be out of place, nothing destroyed, nothing lost. No person even passes before such a house in the streets, or stops or rings at the door, or comes in or goes out, unobserved by the mistress. At Paris a woman of fortune and fashion would be ashamed to be known to pay attention to her household affairs, or to mind any thing in the world but her music, novels, balldresses, jewels, bonnets, laces, and other things belonging to her toilet. At Amsterdam, the higher a woman's family and fortune, so much the more is she studious of history, geography, and foreign languages, so much the better does she sew, knit, spin, mark, and embroider, so much the more is she skilto pickle and preserve, and take care of her poultry. Would you see an household cleanly, orderly, and magnificent, servants diligent and honest, clerks steady and discreet, fine children handsomely clothed, and well educated, a husband and wife living happily together, and in the midst of all a virtuous woman, go drink tea with the family of a merchant of Amsterdam.

THE INVASION of ENGLAND.

The following is the opinion of the famous Gen. DUMOURIER, upon this subject;

"Should this expedition, (says the General,) be unsuccessful, which is very possible; should the *invincible British fleet* gain a decisive victory over the French, Spanish, and Dutch fleets, whether combined or separate; should the English nation, proud and energetic as the French, equally animated by patriotism and national dislike, repulse the French army soon after it was landed; should they destroy it, force it to re-embark with loss, and cut off its communication with the sea; should they weaken, harrass, or reduce it to famine, and render this great expedition abortive, which on a large scale can only be attempted, and may partially, or altogether, fail in the execution, then *France* is totally ruined; all her laurels are withered; her allies will abandon her, and turn against her; the other Powers of *Europe* will attack her on every side; she will have lost the flower of her warriors and the reputation of her arms; she will be without money, and external discord will complete her destruction.

"It is at *Paris* her *disappointed* and *indignant soldiery* will seek the rewards and plunder promised them in *London*. The Generals themselves will either be the first victims of the excusable fury of the troops, or will partake of their indignation, and then revolt!"

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

The disaffected did not openly avow themselves here. It is well known that their determination was to adopt the same rebellious proceeding as their Brethren in Dublin. The greatest exertions are making here by the magistracy, yeomanry, &c. to prevent surprise. Many men of good property are become inhabitants of our prisons, which are well guarded; among these are the two Drinanes, one of whom is said to be worth two hundred thousand pounds: Simon Donivan, and Todd Jones, of the North, whom I before mentioned: Doctor Callahan and his son, of Coolgreelty, no relations whatever to the worthy physician of this city; a Mr. Buck from the west who had been for some time agent to Arthur O'Conner and a Mr. Finn. It does not follow because these persons were taken up, that they are guilty; but consistently with the conduct of the present mild government, their conduct will be fairly investigated, and none but the guilty will suffer.

Discoveries are hourly effected, and some of the leaders who arranged the plan of rebellion have fortunately been apprehended. Among these are Holmes, Hynally, Hope and Russell, who has had the audacity to issue since the insurrection of the 23rd ultimo, the following proclamation:

Thomas Russell, Member of the Provincial Government, General in Chief of the Northern District.

Men in Ireland!—Once more in arms to assert the right of mankind and liberate your country, you see by the secrecy with which this effort has been conducted, and by the multitudes in all parts of Ireland, who are engaged in exciting this great object, that your Provisional Government has acted with wisdom. You will see that in Dublin, in the West, the North, and the South, the blow has been struck at the same moment. Your enemies can no more withstand than they could foresee this mighty exertion. The proclamation and regulations, will shew that your interest and honor have been considered. Your general appointed by that government to command in this district, has only to exhort you strongly to comply with these regulations. Your valour is well known—be as just and humane as you are brave, and then rely with confidence that God, with whom alone is victory, will crown your success.—

The general orders that hostages shall be secured in all quarters, and hereby apprises the English commander that any outrage contrary to the acknowledged laws of war, and of morality, shall be retaliated in the severest manner. And he farther makes known that such Irish, as in ten days from the date of this are found in arms against their country, shall be treated as rebels, committed for trial and their property confiscated. But all men behaving peaceably shall be under the protection of the Law.

TO BE HIRED,

A NEGRO WENCH, and GIRL about 10 or 12 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

October 3, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 *to* 42s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s to 7s *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36s *do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s *do*
Corn	13s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *to* 50l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

In the article that appeared in this paper on Saturday last, under the signature of Lucius, for the word *transgressions*, read, "transgressors;" and for the word *competition*, read, "competitor."

ERRATA

IN THE PIECES SIGNED

CINCINNATUS.

The Author of the above mentioned Essays acquits the Editor of negligence or carelessness in their publication; as his hand writing, he believes, and not the compositor of the press, was the cause of their extreme inaccuracy. He requests, however, that he will correct the following, and such other errors, as may hereafter materially affect the sense, and defeat the intentions of the writer.

In No. I.—3 par. last line, instead of "true our"—read, our true. Same No.—6th par. 7th line, for "confession"—read, confessions. Same No.—7th par. 25th line, for "suporters"—read, supporters. Same No.—12th par. 4th line, for "savage"—read, savages. Same No.—14th par. within 4 lines of the bottom, for "listness"—read, listless. Same No.—next par. 5th line, for "underneath the systems levelled," &c.—read, underneath the ancient systems of society, by hardening our feelings to every thing corrupt, and those systems levelled in practice to the lowest pitch, &c. Same No.—same par. 26th line, for "that that the government,"—read, that the government. Same par. three lines lower, for "opened"—read, open. And near the conclusion of the same No.—for "yet yet he"—read, yet he.——And, in every place where the word "impudence" occurs in the 2d No.—read, imprudence. Same No.—in 30th line of the 5 par. for "regulations"—read, reputations.

The Broad Rock races commenced on Tuesday 27th ult.—The first day a Sweep stake for 3 years old, was won in high style by Mr. Taylor's bay colt, by imported Diomede, started by Mr. Ball, at two heats. First heat 3 M. 57 1 2—2d heat 4 M. 3 1-2

Mr. Ball's colt by Diomede	1—1
Mr. Wade Mosby's g. c. Suwarrow.	2—2

The second day, Jockey Club Purse 400 Dollars, four mile Heats was won by Mr. Wade Mosby's B. Filly by Diomede, at two heats. First heat 8 M. 1—2d heat, 8 M. 6—

Wade Mosby's br m. 4 years old.	1—1
J. Hoome's br. c. Whiskey, 4 years old.	2—2
Miles Selden's b. h. Jack Andrews, aged.	3—3
J. Taylor's s. g. Schedoni 6 years old.	4 dis.
Thomas Goode's Philo Cento by Dare Devil 5 years old.	5 dis.
Sterling Gary's Fair Play 5 years old.	6 dis.

The third day's purse 200 dollars, two mile heats, was won at two heats by Mr. Hugh Wyllie's Dragon Sorrel horse. First heat 3 m. 59 1-2—2d heat, 3 m. 55 1-3—

Hugh Wyllie's Dragon Sorrel Horse 5 years old.	1—1
John Hoomes's b. c Volunteer by Bedford 4 years old.	2—2
Wade Mosby's colt Lycurgus, by Jimcrack, 3 years old	3 dis.
Miles Selden's, g. f. Spot by Bedford 4 years old.	4 dis.
Wm. Ball's White Nose by Bedford, 4 years old.	5 dis.
George Gary's Horse House-pig.	dis.
John Taylor's bay Filly Phantasmagoria by Bedford, 4 years old.	dis.
Daniel Wilson's Grey Hound 6 years old.	dis.
James A. Patterson's bay filly Honeysuckle, 4 years old.	dis.

SUICIDE.—A few days since, says a Portland paper of Monday last, a young woman by the name of *Appleton* deprived herself of life, by twisting twenty strands of tow yarn about her neck with one hand, whilst with the other she held herself up by the round of a ladder. She was found in this situation; and her arm being loosed from the ladder, she fell and broke one of her legs. She had been melancholy several months, on account of the doubts she entertained respecting the mode of religion she ought to profess. Her father, it seems, was a Babtist, who told her *if she did not join the Baptist church she would be damned.* Her mother, who was a Congregationalist, assured her that *she would be damned if she did join the Baptist.* Thus circumstanced, her melancholy commenced, and continued to increase till she strangled herself in despair. The young woman was about 20 years old, and resided in Buxton, Maine.

It has been reported that a certain *Great Man* wishes to shake off *Gallatin, Paine, Duane,* and *Cheetham,* and that he has almost accomplished it as to the three last. He begins to wish to manage his own affairs in his own way, undisturbed by *too much* regulation. But the *Genevan war-plot* is too strongly fixed in popularity to be influenced by *hints* or *nods.*—The *Great Man* ought to have thought of this before he connected his character and popularity with fugitives from the justice of other countries. But, as he seems to be in a dilem-

me, the following anecdote is offered for his consideration, as an apparent precedent.

The late Duke of Orleans, of France, suspecting that his treasury had been *stored money*, gave him notice that, on a certain day, he should call upon him for a settlement. The treasurer immediately exerted himself among his friends, and obtained, by loans, as much money as was necessary to make up all deficiencies. The Duke was punctual to the time. The treasurer, satisfied that all the money was in the boxes, tendered the keys to the Duke; he received them, put them in his pocket, and dismissed the treasurer from his service. How it fared with the friends of the treasurer has not been told.

If the *Great Man* should act in the same way with the *Genevan*, "tis likely that a considerable embarrassment would be produced among the agents. We shall say nothing in particular concerning *one of them*, who does not live a thousand miles from Baltimore. He is so *plain* a man; so *humble* a man; so *meek* a man. He possesses so much *urbanity;* so much kindness; and so much candor. He is so unambitious; and, in all things, has the *meum* and *tuum* so constantly before him; that a man must be scepticism itself, who could *doubt*, who could *suggest* a doubt, who allows himself to *think*, that this *particular* agent could not at a moment's warning, throw open his books, unlock his chest, and allow the most accurate calculator to go to work.

The Great Man, however, by adopting this plan, might save the public from future losses; and would also make some atonement for having prostituted the fame of his country, by having descended into the very *ditch of society* in search of agents and confidents; some of whom, in contempt of decency, and the most common regard to the rights and feelings of society, he has elevated so high that they almost shake his own throne.

The man who could deliberately attempt to take advantage of his own *bosom friend*, in a relation which could never be pardoned, and never can be justified, would not hesitate to sacrifice a thousand *Gallatins, Paines, Duanes*, and *Cheethams*, if any point of personal consequence could be obtained by the event.—These *runaways* may look to, and reflect upon this remark if they please.

Anti-Democrat.

Extract of a letter from the British Consul at Norfolk, to a gentleman in Alexandria.

"His Britannic Majesty's ship Leander arrived at Lyn Haven Bay on the night of the 18th inst.—The captain having received proofs from the Consul General at Philadelphia that Gitchell who was lately pressed out of the sloop Hiland, capt. Hand, of your port, was an American citizen, sent him up to me in a pilot boat, and the Hiland fortunately being there he went immediately on board and has proceeded in her as usual."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

In the last Virginia Gazette I read a short publication signed "Senex," with surprize and regret. I was surprized, that any person should take offence at a proposal to deliver a discourse, on an important moral question, on Sunday afternoon. I regretted that I should have involuntarily given offence to the feelings of any description of my fellow-citizens. If Senex will assign any good reason why it is improper to deliver lectures on morality on Sunday afternoon, I will cheerfully alter the day. Unless, however, he shall assign some good and satisfactory reason, he must permit me to pursue my own ideas of propriety.

J. OGILVIE.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

To the Citizens of the United States.

(No. IV.)

Virginia, the 1st of October, 1803.

"THE DANGER NOT OVER," sanctioned by the name of a learned and venerable Judge, we have seen printed and reprinted, in capital letters, in all the papers, of a certain description, throughout the United States.—I agree with that learned and venerable gentleman, the danger is not over indeed!—No—the danger was just then commencing its most formidable appearances, where he supposed it was about to be completed; and consists of quite a different thing, in my humble conception, from what he apprehended.—In the late administration, which was then entirely overthrown, the learned and venerable gentleman of "eighty years of age;" the virtuous, the wise, the justly respected Mr. Pendleton, President of the Court of Appeals in Virginia, whose opinions the citizens have long been in the habit of considering as the first authority there, and who, in all likelihood was fixed on for that particular reason, to give weight to such opinions, conceived the danger was not over, and called upon us to seize on the present favorable temper for innovation and change, under the new and glorious republican administration, to secure us against that danger not then over from the old.

This "danger not over," from an administration thus overthrown, and the call upon the people to seize on the favorable prevailing disposition for change, to guard against the evils which the principles of such overthrown administration might produce hereafter; could have been nothing more then, than the danger from the future opinions of the people, and a desire to guard by a total annihilation of a system in which could be traced the smallest vestige of any of its real principles (as far as that favorable disposition would permit) against such future opinions, which, it was foreseen, must inevitably be produced by the part which, no doubt, it was known to some, the heads of the prevailing party meant to pursue.—To practice upon the plan they so much abhor in theory then, the friends to the present popular system of policy set out with a determination to seize upon the first moments of fervour in their favor "to guard the people against their worst enemies—themselves;" but, with a deception equal to their intentions,—flattering them with their perfections, promising to lessen their burthens, and a thousand things equally pleasing, they obtained a momentary popularity, whose tide, with the remaining prevalence of the principles of the one of foreign direction (into whose overwhelming current they have been so long pouring all their influence) are now sweeping, in their connected consequences, if not in their more immediate operations, every thing rational and valuable from among us. Yes, that liberal and benevolent philosophical disposition, of an extension of French principles throughout the world, so long entertained by them and most ardently desired by all republicans, it is believed, will be realized, as to the extension part, to America, while the principles themselves, so desired to be extended, are most cordially despised, discountenanced and condemned, among the very people in whom they were so lately admired!

The termination of the French revolution, or rather, the point to which it has now come, will at length serve as a proper criterion by which we may judge of those principles and of the principles of those who have so long approved of its internal acts; and its operation on other countries will shew, what are the effects, reasonably to be expected to be produced from the liberality of their extension. Personal aggrandizement by plunder or promotion, together with self-revenge, appear to be the principal points to which the internal operations of that great and glorious revolution, as it has been long stiled, thro' all its different forms and changes, have been conducted. Universal domination, by conquest or division, among other nations, seems to have been the prevailing object with every successive usurping faction. Finally, we have seen that glorious revolution, settling down in the most absolute military despotism, it is said by its former friends; and that extending itself by that liberal regard towards other nations, so much approved of by those former friends in all but its very last stages. In these, the very sudden and unexpected abandonment of republican principles, as the much greater outrages and despotisms of the different jacobinical factions had been called, somewhat embarrassed, for a while, the great and zealous advocates for that revolution in the United States: But, ever fruitful in invention, they again take their stand in excuses for their attachment to false principles (thus clearly proved upon them in the great and leading case of the French revolution) and thereby evince their determination to persevere, in open defiance of all detection, of the most palpable, and, it would thence appear, the most wilful errors.—Already have we seen, from the imported champion of religious and political revolutionary might, an open and direct attempt to turn the attachment to, and co-operation in those principles, on those who were, during the popularity of the French cause, accused of direct hostility and aversion thereto. That blessed patriot, we have been told, reached France just as that glorious revolution was beginning to terminate. Another, still more important patriot, left there, not until after that blessed GERM had begun to unfold itself, and assumed, decidedly, all its most dismal and growing appearances of political and immoral hideousness. The unfurled banners of French principles in America, under the specious title of the "RIGHTS OF MAN," produced, at that memorable period, the trumpetting invitation, in that peaceable and happy land, "to once more rally around the standard of Common Sense:" and a still more bloody standard was attempted to be erected, in favor of that revolution, by the after New Orleans lambs of peace, through every period of that struggle to the consular reign.

Was it for the love of peace, that the proclamation of neutrality was so universally condemned, at that day, by the leading characters of a certain political description throughout the United States?—that resolutions were penned and issued forth, from the HEAD QUARTERS of the party, and reiterated through all the inferior grades of command, to inflame the passions and forestal the resentments in the common ranks?—that the Semi Publius lopped himself off from his much better half, and became the apostatised and opposed Helvedius to Pacificus, his former joint and much esteemed fellow-labourer in the federal cause?—that resolutions were proposed which amounted in effect to a declaration of war against Great-Britain?—that our blessed pacific minister extraordinary to France, when a minister there before, advised the lending of money and the levying of men, for the purpose of aiding France in the war, and taking the Floridas to ourselves, without the smallest provocation, at that time, on the part of Spain?—when, through every stage and period of that revolution, our American patriots and republicans in general travelled all the political round of folly, impiety and injustice, with those revolutionists! Whatever party prevailed they supported; whatever leader was successful in popularity, however ferocious, they applauded: And, when France relinquished, they relinquished; often condemning in one moment, not only the very men, but the very acts, which they had just approved of in another;—acts which only differed from, and surpassed each other, in their blackness, by the thickening of the dismal storm as it rolled on and discharged itself in the most horrid consequences! And patriots who only exceeded each other, as they alternately succeeded to power, by superior feats of villainy, in rapine, and new invented scenes of horror; in torment and murder!—And if we look to professions, we shall only there find, as with our American patriots, one continued train of contradictions to those actions, at all periods—in all parties—and upon all occasions. A love for liberty, republicanism and justice, is professed; but where, when and by whom practiced? A desire for the extension of those principles and self-government, with a denunciation of universal domination, pretended; while they were extending their armies and practising their intrigues, to overturn the governments of all nations, and erecting, in their stead, those of their own chusing! And yet, we hear their principles applauded, and a deviation from those professions in practice excused and justified, as the unavoidable "spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, during the throes and convulsions of the ancient world," even at a very late period of their affairs; as well as at a time, when the extension of those principles and the success of their cause, were so sincerely hoped and prayed for, a part of those principles was a determination to plunder our own citizens, and a part of their cause was a quarrel with ourselves!

In fact, it is but too well remembered, that the French revolution, with all its own horrid determinations, and internal consequences, together with its barefaced interferences with other nations (the American and other sister REPUBLICS even not excepted) was made the great and powerful engine wielded to most successful advantage, in bringing about a change in the American administration: or why the sudden change from an admiration, an entire approbation and excuse for all their worst proceedings, into a reprobation of its late termination into the consular form, after that glorious American revolution? Was it, that the establishment of a more just and permanent system of internal policy, for the immediate preservation and final perpetuation of that so much admired foreign cause, was assuming too mild and moderate a flavour for the appetites of American patriots? Was it, that the assumption of the right of approving or rejecting the chosen representatives of the people, the right of banishing the whole of such representatives, or murdering them at the will of the Directory, was so much better suited to the delicate and refined taste of our pure republicans, than the usurpation of the present chief consul, that is seasoned with none of those deeds, nor retains none of the blood of Robespiere's days, to add to the feasts of patriotism the most delicious libations? Was it, that Talleyrand, the pure, the virtuous, the patriotic Talleyrand, in whom those crimes and enormities of an ancient and corrupt priesthood, which had once so shocked the purer feelings of republicans as to occasion his banishment, but had then become the most resplendent virtues, by the magic influence of the revolutionizing principle; was it, I say, that this regenerated political divinity, thro' whom was circulated their former insolent treatment of our ministers of peace; their secret intrigues thro' the convenient characters of authorized or unauthorized agents as they might find it advantageous to proclaim them; their demands of tribute; and even that of a bribe for the pious Bishop himself, had so corrupted the new springs of the consular authority all at once, as to turn the former pure and lucid current of revolutionary atrocities into the most corrupt tyranny and usurpation imaginable!—That the disapprobation and unwillingness of our government, to enter into that celebrated X. Y. & Z. negociation, was considered the most odious attempt to render the French cause unpopular in America, by those, who are now reprobating, in the most bitter terms, its present aspect, while they are crouching at the feet and supplicating the friendship and forbearance of the Usurper, whose end they pray for, by the most noble and favourite republican means of assassination.

Let the present consular system of France, be stiled a usurpation, a military despotism; let it be even as tyrannical as French jacobinism, or as detestable as American democracy itself, if any thing, it is every thing, but the production of a cowardly and deep laid train of wretched hypocrisy. It is not the regular and systematic growth of political intrigue and low cunning; affecting the resignation of one office, the relinquishment of, and total retirement from, all public employment (and that too at a time of the greatest necessity for every patriotic exertion) merely to attain at higher honors, higher emoluments, and higher powers! It affected not a philosophical indifference to all political subjects, turning with pretended loathsomeness and disgust, in a long panted for scene of private ease and domestic retirement, from all the follies of such subjects; pretending even to reject from the higher abodes, of the more than kingly exalted philosophy, the very use and introduction of common newspapers;* while, at the same time, the lowest political intrigues were hatching and carrying on in those celestially exalted philosophical abodes, to create distrust against the constituted authorities of the country, to place in their stead, those disinterested and purer philosophical patriots!—While, in those very mansions of philosophy and private retirement,† resolutions were in fact framed, by the connections, tools and minions of their prime inhabitant; (who rested in security behind the scenes in the well played farce of pretended retirement, amidst the piles of confused volumes) which resolutions were calculated and intended to prepare the way for his entrance on the public stage, in a higher capacity than the one he had just relinquished.

No! The present consular usurpation in France, as it is wisely, prudently and universally styled by the advocates and supporters of the existing authorities of America, is not the consummation of such principles and practices as these. Hypocricy and deceit, are ever the effects of the cowardice of the heart. They can only proceed from the want of independence, which is, in other words, the want of boldness,—the want of courage, in declaring what we really think, and in acting as we really wish.—Cruelty, which is the highest perogative of tyranny, is the constant attendant on qualities like these. It is therefore a matter of no difficult calculation, to ascertain, which of the two usurpations, that by stratagem and deceit, or that by boldness and enterprise, are likely to be productive of most real happiness or misery in the end; whether the want of courage to maintain one's own opinions in open view, is more likely to maintain the rights of others, than the honest and noble disposition of open boldness is inclined to tread them under foot!—Which of the two dispositions, on the score of example even, is the worst in a government like our's, that which tends to the corruption and degeneracy of the morals, the manners and feelings of the people, by an insidious system of political artifice and deceit, or that, which by an open, bold and erect attitude in the first magistrate, creates a national emulation, and inspires a general spirit, favorable to the protection, even if it betrays in the individual who sets the example, a temper and inclination unfavourable to liberty!—That, which by the influential contagion of the highest authority, teaches all the meanness, with all the vices, in the catalogue of human depravity; or, that, which inspires confidence, the noblest feeling of the honest breast, and encourages candour, and of course truth, the best qualities belonging to the faculty of human expression!—Between the attainment to power by the two different means, and the exercise of it between the two different dispositions (by whatever name either may be called, in either case) there can be little or no difficulty in chusing, with all honest and discerning people.

CINCINNATUS.

* *These are facts, personally known to many, to have happened in this country.*

† *See the resolutions of Albemarle on the proclamation of neutrality, Virginia Gazette, 1793, and Gen. Washington's answer thereto.*

From a London paper.

MR. WILLIAM WOODFALL.

We feel much concerned in stating that this respectable veteran of public literature, died yesterday morning, in his fifty-eighth year at his house in Queen street, Westminster. He was a very worthy man, and a truly loyal subject. His sense of public duty, indeed in all points, was a paramount consideration in his mind. He was chief founder of the public print entitled the Morning Chronicle, which he conducted with great zeal and assiduity for several years, which was never contaminated in his hands by unconstitutional doctrines, nor by any of that ribaldry which too often disgraced the papers of the day. To his efforts the people of this country are in a great degree indebted for that open communication of parliamentary proceedings which has at length obtained the sanction of the legislature, except in points on which the situation of national affairs may require a discussion confined to the representative body.

Mr. Woodfall's powers of recollection in recording the debates were very extraordinary, for he was able to do more by unassisted efforts of his memory, than other reporters of acknowledged talents could effect with the aid of short hand notes.

He was always attached to the stage, and was a sound judge of dramatic composition and theatrical ability. He always gave a firm support to the proper authority of the managers of our theatres; but when any performers thought themselves aggrieved, he was at all times ready to assist them with his counsel, or to support them with his talents if they had right on their side. Indeed his good natural zeal, in this respect, has often induced him to put aside matters of importance to himself and his family. A more steady and persevering friend never existed. There never was a more affectionate husband and father, and his sense of relative duty induced him to take under his protection any branch of his family that stood in need of his help.

There were as few errors in his character, as are to be found in most men, with more virtues than the generality possess: and his chief fault was an excess of good nature that promoted him to labor in the cause of others, even to a neglect of himself. He abounded in anecdotes, and was well acquainted with most public characters, who have made any figure in this country for the last forty years. Few men will drop into the grave more beloved by their families, and more regretted by their friends.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Schooner Harriott, Tilby, Petersburg; Franklin, Seaman, New-York; Caroline, Lewis, Philadelphia.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Union, Huckins, Boston; Harriott, Tilby, Washington; Sloop Little Jim, Ellison, Savannah.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, October 1st, 1803.

A. MAJOR Thomas Armistead, 4; Richard Adams.

B. Tunstall Banks, Robert Bell, George Blakey, William Bell, Jesse Bowles, John Boid, John Bell, Capt. Robert Burd, Thomas Baker.

C. Nathaniel Childers, Joseph Clarke, Drewry Cotton, Edward Catling, Miles Camp, James Coulling, Francis Conway, 2; Fleming Cocke, 3; Laurence Carlisle, Christopher Coffin, John Craddock, 2; George Clarke.

D. John Doyle, Humphr. Dabney, Judy Dewbre, Margaret Duncan.

E. Thomas Elliott, 2; Mrs. Betsy Ellis.

F. Josiah Franklin, 2; William Fulcher, 3.

G. Allen Glover, Dr. Wm. C. Geddy, Gustavus Gaines, John Gunn, Ann Goodwin, Wm. Giles, Wm. Geddy, Everitt Gay, 2.

H. Richard L. Hines, John Harris, Samuel Henry, Carter B. Harris, Wm. Hawes, B. Kenfrey, William Hughes, Thomas Harris, 2.

I. B. Jackson, Catharine January, John Johnson, James Johnson, Huddy Jones, 2; Tobias Isaacs.

K. John King, 2; John Knox, Michael Lawson Kennedy.

L. John Logan, Wilson Lumpkin, 2; David Lambert, Thomas Lang, Henry Lee, Peter Lowry.

M. Myer Marks, Wm. McCormick, John Minfin, Wm. Maxwell, 2; Henry Mallory, Arch. McCannachy, Wm Mann, 2; Thomas Miller, Jacob Mecklen, Samuel Moody, Wm. Mills, Charles McCallister, McClara & Fridge, Dr. Miller.

N. William Novin, Robert Nesbit, Ths. Norvell.

P. Thomas Price, Walter Pearson, Robert Patton, T. & I. Prosser; Orris Paine, James Parsons, Elisha Price, Thomas H. Prosser, 2; John S. Pendleton.

Q. Harriett Quarrier.

R. Anna M. Riddick, 3; Nancy Ruffin, John H. Robinson, Zalma Rehine, John Richardson, Sarah Redman, Wm. Robertson, Josiah Reddick, Ann Reat, Robert Randolph, Robert Richardson, 2.

S. Joseph Sherlock, Miss M Syme, 2; Robert H. Saunders, James Swan, Enoch Sullivan, 2; John M. Sheppard, Nicholas Scherer, George B. R. Smith, Mrs. Ann Sydnor, Daniel Scott, Philip Sheppard, Jeremiah Stark, Thomas Strachan.

T. Edwin C. Toney, Richardson Taylor, William Thompson, Mr. —— Taylor, Walter Turner, L. Tice, Robert Thompson, Francis Thornton, Armistead Truslow, Elizabeth Tinsley, Waddy Turner.

U. Elizabeth Underwood.

W. John Warner, John Walton, Abel Webster, Thomas Wren, Mary Webb, Mary Weaver, Geo. Wythe, John Wallace.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

I Wish to Employ a Journeyman Tailor.

A SINGLE MAN, who is full Master of the business, that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with encouragement. WILLIAM McELLIGOTT.

October 5th 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 1000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. law.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS two storied Dwelling-House with garden, stables, and carriage-house, at present occupied by Philip Gooch, Esq. Attorney at Law.

A new and complete LUMBER HOUSE, with a spacious cellar, together with an acre of Land adjoining, laid down in red clover. This situation is deemed eligible in all respects for the business of brick-making, to which purpose it may be applied upon terms of reciprocal benefit to the parties interested. Apply to

David M. Randolph.

September 20, 1803. oaw3w.

Richmond, September 20th, 1803.

I NOW beg leave to inform the Public, and my Friends, that I have this day opened a house of

Private Entertainment,

in a new house of Doct. Ternan's, between Doct. McClurg's and the Barracks, and within two hundred yards of the Capitol. The house is a large yellow house. The rooms are well furnished and well calculated to accommodate about twenty members of the assembly. I shall board at the moderate price of 6s. per day. Any gentleman who may wish to live private, at any session of the year, while in Richmond, I have it fully in my power to accommodate them or their families to their wish.

I shall take in horses at 3s. and 6d. per day. I have a large supply of forage of the best quality, now on hand, and a choice new stable in good order that will hold fifteen horses.

I hope from my strict attention to merit the Public patronage.

John P. Shield.

law3w.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 2 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 18 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12awt1N.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mls.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the subscribers on the Main street, and opposite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office. PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

Wanted immediately at the Eagle Tavern,

TWO MEN COOKS, two HOUSE WAITERS, and a WOMAN that has been accustomed to WASHING and IRONING. I will either purchase or hire such servants, and give a generous price for them, provided they are well recommended.

Esme Smock.

Sept. 27, 1803.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION presented to the next General Assembly for a law to pass to authorize John Barnett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the passage of boats when done.

August 27, 1803.

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Please to take notice, that at the store of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 12th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate and Mr. Justinian Wills, as witnesses. That on the 16th day of the same month, between the same hours, at the House of Mr. Moses Tredway in Powhatan county, I propose to take the depositions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witnesses, And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21st days of the same month, between the same hours, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. William Marshal and others as witnesses. All in the suit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, wherein you are Administrators and Representatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants, in the suit, Dobson, Daltera and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Messrs. Matthew Dobson and Joshua Dobson, Administrators of John Dobson Deceased.

Wants Employment.

A PERSON who teaches the English Language grammatically, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. He will either engage in a private family, or in a neighborhood where a tolerable good school can be made up.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or of Mr. *William Pasteur* of Chesterfield.

September 13, 1803. 3w.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Hustings for the City of Richmond, will on the second monday in October next, (that being the next session of the said Court,) proceed to elect one fit and proper person to act as a constable with the said City: at which time all candidates for the said appointment will give their personal attendance at the Court-house of the City aforesaid

The Court will require the residence of the person then appointed, to be in the *Rocketts District*.

By order of Court,

Andrew Stevenson.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AS a Clerk, a person tolerably well acquainted with book keeping. He would have no objection to attending a store. Unquestionable recommendations can be produced. A line addressed to J. G. and left at this office will be duly attended to.

Sept. 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.

A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,

A few pipes of genuine Cognac Brandy, 4th proof,

Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

JOSEPH D. BELL,
FARRIER,
FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,
My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

MULES.

WE expect about 60 excellent MULES from New-England in a few days. They will arrive in Richmond on the 6th or 7th of next month. Those persons who have engaged to purchase of us, are requested to be pointed in calling about that time, as we have daily applications, and we are convinced that the quality of this drove will ensure a speedy sale.

L. Peck & Co.

Richmond, Sept. 26, 1803. tf.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizens of Richmond, by Lottery, to raise the sum of 2000 dollars, for the purpose of repairing the Main-street from the end of Harris's Lot, opposite the Light House, to the extremity of the street westwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining setts of 179 ps.
A few six quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canisters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. also by the single lb.
Young hyson of the first quality,
Pepper and allspice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimstone and madder, in small kegs,
Patent shot, from 3 to 10,
Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vase lamps, with brass mountings,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor cases with gilt & ground stoppers,
Best Spanish indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glasses, tumblers & salts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds & barrels,
Loaf and brown sugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
English mustard in small boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Madiga, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines

Also—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticklenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Goochland county, a very Negro Man named SAM, who calls himself SAMUEL COMER, of a yellowish complexion, about 24 or 25 years old, low but stout made, one of his upper fore-teeth out—his dress chiefly Virginia cloth, with a green durants short coat.—He can read, and write so as to be understood some words; he will endeavor to pass for a free man, and may procure a pass for that purpose. I expect he will alter his name and dress.

The said Sam run from me 2 or 3 years ago, and was employed, as he said, by one Bell in Richmond, when he left his service he was taken up by the guard and put in prison, from which I got him—It is uncertain which course he will go now, but I expect up or down James River. Whoever takes up the said slave and delivers him to me, or confines him in jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward EDWARD COX.

September 16, 1803. 3w.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined business in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the store he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

Winchester Jockey Club Races.

THE Winchester Jockey Club Races will commence on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, and continue four days, viz.

First day the Jockey Club Purse of Four Hundred dollars, four mile heats, free for members only.

Second day, the Jockey Club Purse of One Hundred and Fifty dollars, three mile heats, free for members only.

Third day, a Purse of One Hundred dollars, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses of the two first days excepted—Entrance ten dollars.

Weight for the above days agreeable to the rules of the Club.

Fourth Day, a Sweepstakes, by last spring's three years old colts and fillies (to carry 90lbs. wt.) two mile heats.—Entrance twenty five dollars. Entries to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber.

In the afternoon of each day a Saddle and Bridle will be hung up to be run for by saddle horses—Entrance Five dollars.

On the day of each race the following tolls will be required at the gate—Every four wheel carriage one dollar; every two wheel carriage, three shillings; every person one shilling and sixpence; footmen gratis.

For terms of keeping a Booth, or Booths on the ground application to be made to the subscriber.

HENRY BUSH.
Secretary to the Club.

August 30 1803. 4tp.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be sold on the premises in the city of Richmond on Thursday the 20th of October next, all that

TENEMENT

belonging to the estate of John McKeand, deceased, whereon Robert Pollard, esq. lately lived, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Robert Brooke.

This property is peculiarly valuable, not only on account of its present convenience for a private family, but on account of its locality, having 130 feet front on the Cross-street leading from the Eagle Tavern to the Basin, and 180 feet on the back street leading from the Basin to Mayo's Bridge. It will be sold all together, or in lots, as may be agreed on. One half of the purchase money will be expected in *cash*, and six months credit will be given for the balance, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to

The Trustees.

September 18, 1803. 2w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the subscriber,

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompson, Bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of LAMP-BLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY COTTON. *ALSO—*

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village

ALSO—

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du-Val—and No 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the assignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. epds.

Tobacco Land
FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, }
Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

☞ INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the course of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.